Typhoon Maggie (06W)

Typhoon (TY) Maggie (06W) formed east of the Philippines in the monsoon trough on the first day of June. Typhoon Maggie tracked toward the Philippines attaining a peak intensity of 105 kt east of Iligan Point, Luzon, Philippines. TY Maggie made landfall in southeastern China, approximately 55 nm east-northeast of Hong Kong and skirted along the coast before turning inland and dissipating on 08 June. TY Maggie (06W) left a trail of damage and fatalities from the Philippines to China.

TY Maggie (06W) developed in the monsoon trough extending from Southeast Asia into the Philippine Sea and genesis was aided by strong, moist cross-equatorial inflow. As satellite analysis indicated an increase in the organization of thunderstorms in the area, JTWC issued a TCFA at 010100Z June. As the cyclone continued moving slowly northward, JTWC issued the first tropical cyclone warning at 25 kt intensity eight hours later. This cyclone intensified at a faster-than-climatological rate, achieving tropical storm intensity at 020000Z and typhoon intensity later the same day at 021800Z. At 030032Z the first satellite position and intensity estimate report was received indicating a possible banding eye forming in the deep convection surrounding the system center.

As TY Maggie (06W) intensified, the subtropical ridge to the north became the dominant steering influence, adding a westward component to its previous northward track. TY Maggie peaked in intensity on 050000Z June at 105 knots before entering the Luzon Strait. From 051800Z through 060000Z TY Maggie tracked to the northwest, due to a combination of the increased steering provided by the subtropical ridge and the influence of Taiwan's terrain. Subsequently, the subtropical ridge steered TY Maggie westward toward the coast of southeastern China, approximately 55 nm east-northeast of Hong Kong, where it made landfall at 061200Z June as an 80 kt typhoon. TY Maggie spent its final 24 hours as a significant tropical cyclone moving along the coast of southern China and into the mouth of the Pearl River passing 5 km northwest of the Hong Kong Observatory at around 0400 local, producing winds near 50 kt at Hong Kong.

JTWC issued the 24th and final warning at 070300Z June as TY Maggie weakened and was forecast to turn inland and dissipate. Damage estimates from the system included 3 fatalities due to rain-induced landslides in the Philippines, 1 fatality and 5 missing in Taiwan, and $4.8 million dollars worth of agriculture damaged in southern China.

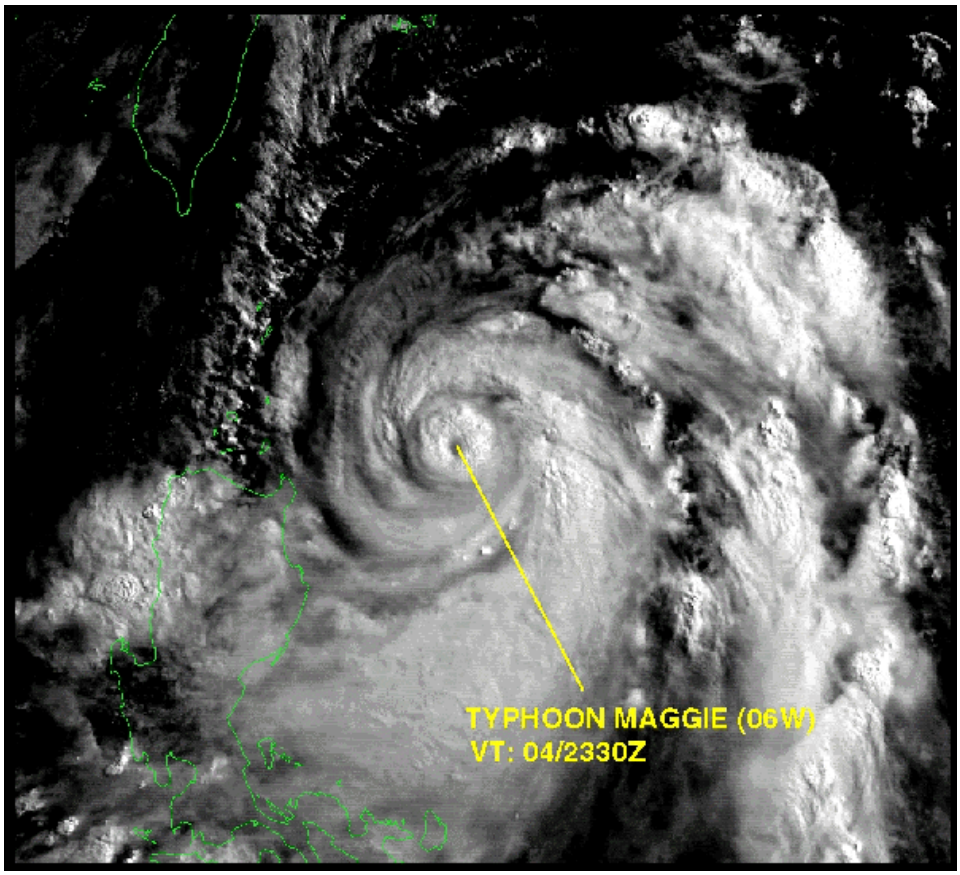


Figure 1-06-1. 042330Z June GMS-5 visible imagery of Typhoon Maggie (06W) prior to achieving its peak intensity (105 kt) northeast of Luzon; note the strong southeasterly cross-equatorial inflow.

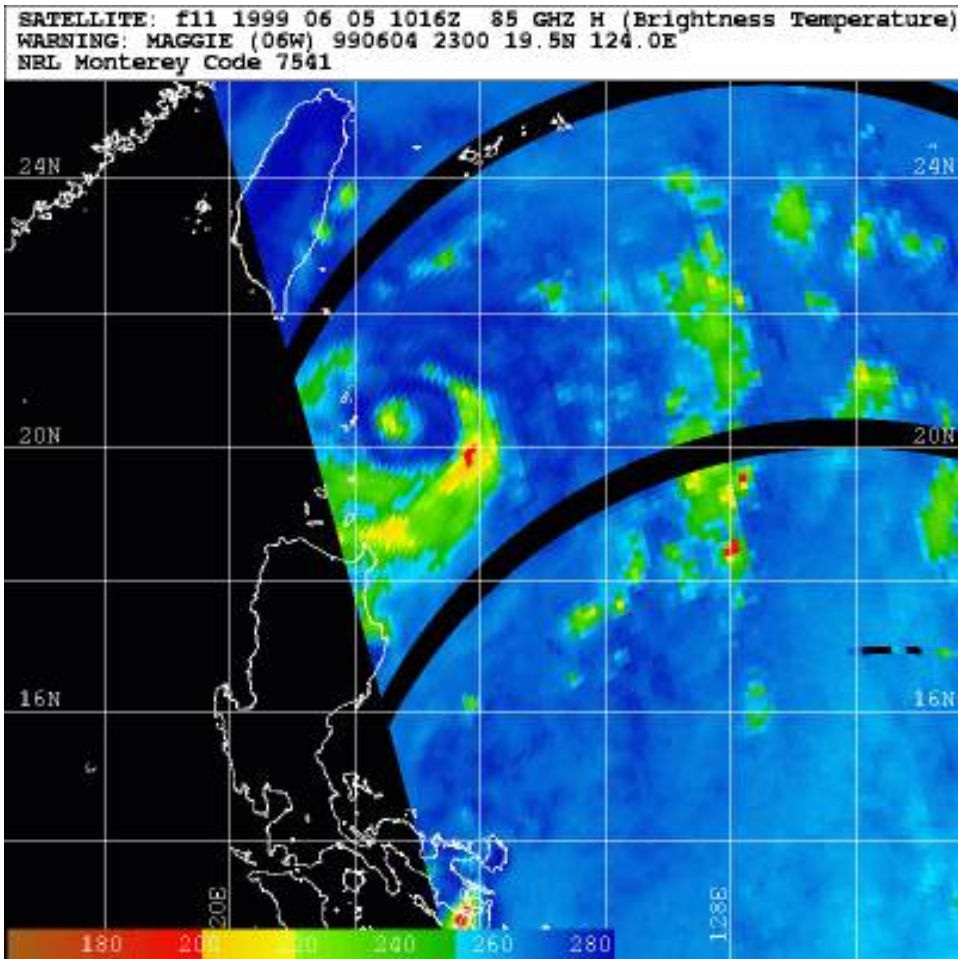
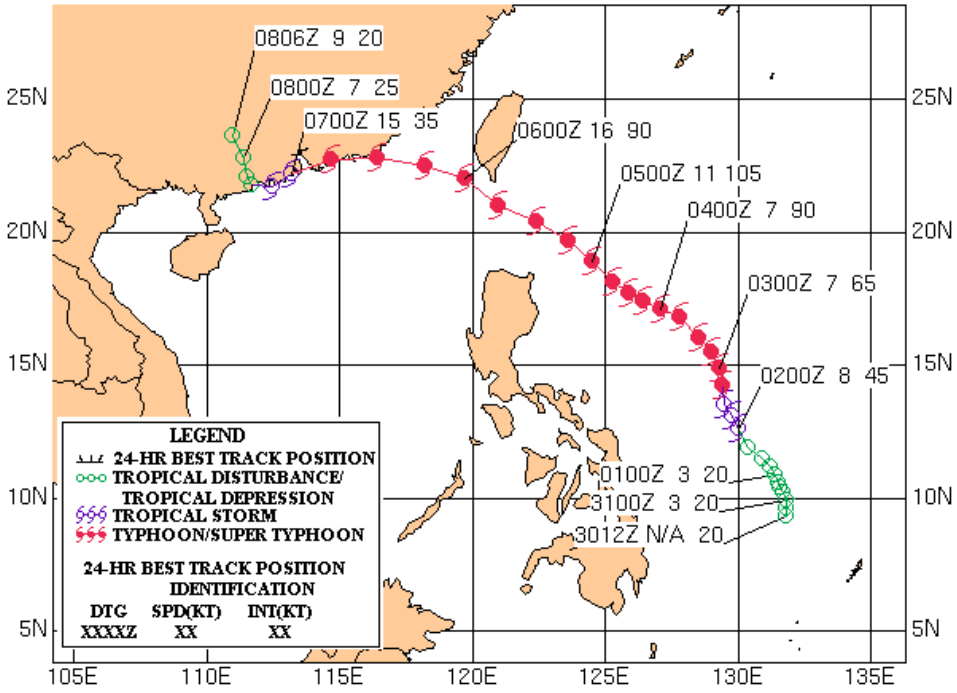


Figure 1-06-2. The convective structure of Typhoon Maggie (06W) is revealed in this 85Ghz Special Sensor Microwave/Imagery pass near its peak intensity (105 kts) on 051016Z June.


0806Z 9 20
0800Z 7 25
0700Z 15 35
0600Z 16 90
0500Z 11 105
0400Z 7 90
0300Z 7 65
0200Z 8 45
0100Z 3 20
3100Z 3 20
3012Z N/A 20
25N
20N
15N
10N
5N
105E
110E
115E
120E
125E
130E
135E
LEGEND
24-HR BEST TRACK POSITION
TROPICAL DISTURBANCE/ TROPICAL DEPRESSION
TROPICAL STORM
TYPHOON/SUPER TYPHOON
24-HR BEST TRACK POSITION IDENTIFICATION
DTG SPD(KT) INT(KT)
XXXXZ XX XX